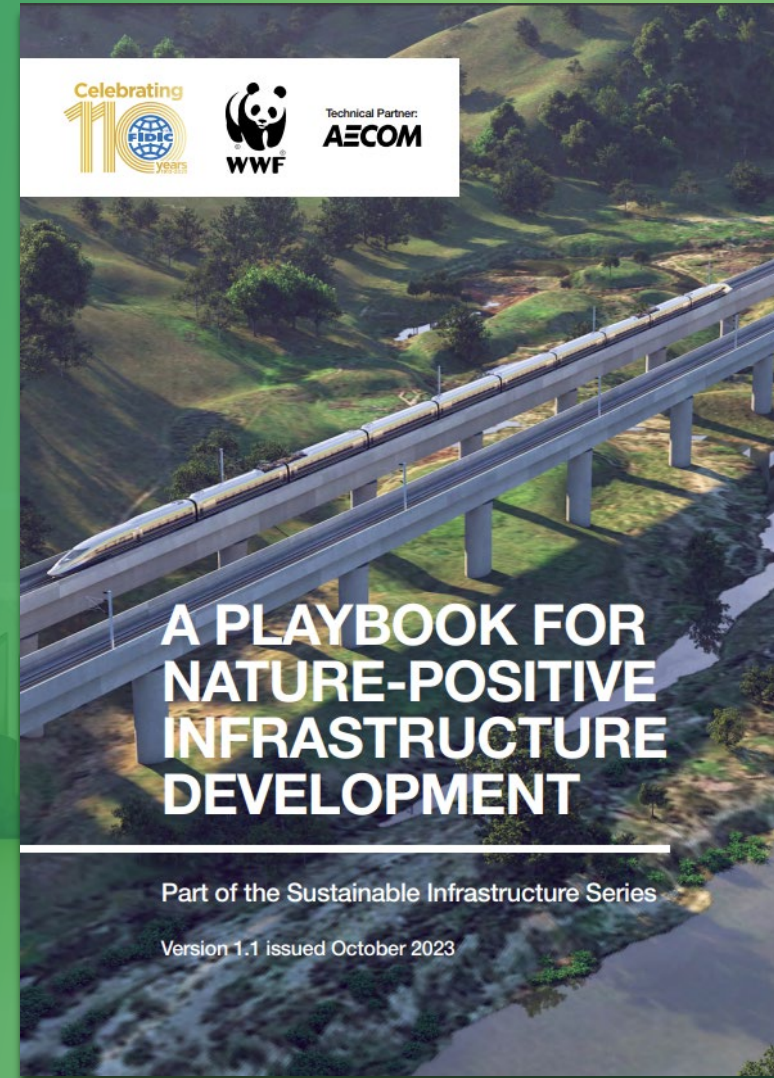


Introducing Playbook for Nature-Positive Infrastructure Development



Milica Apostolovic

Senior Sustainability and Resilience Consultant,
UK, AECOM



Agenda

1. Rational for, and aim of the Playbook
2. Overview of the Playbook and deep dive
3. Key messages of the Playbook

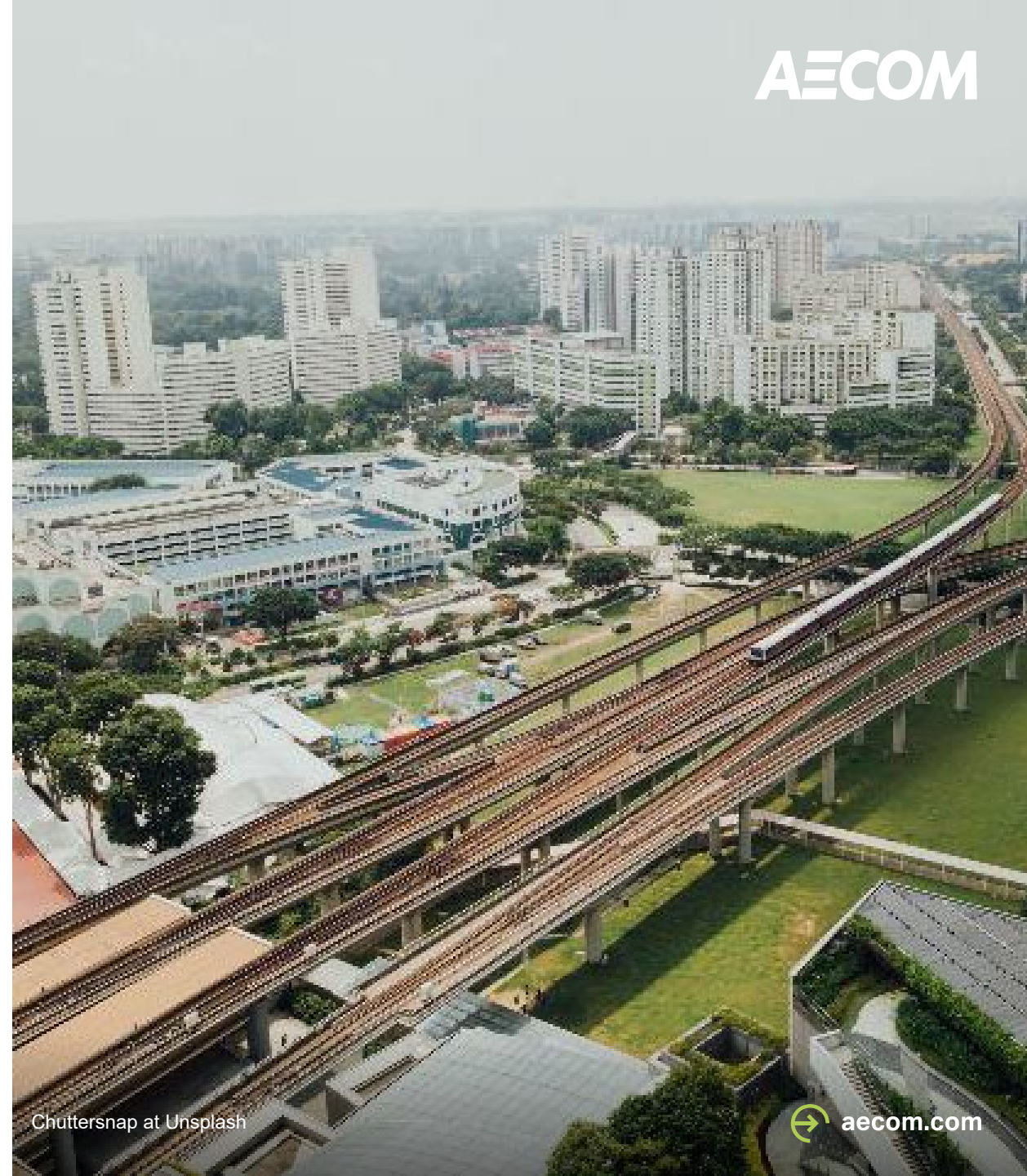
1

Rational for, and aim of the Playbook



Rationale for and aim of the Playbook

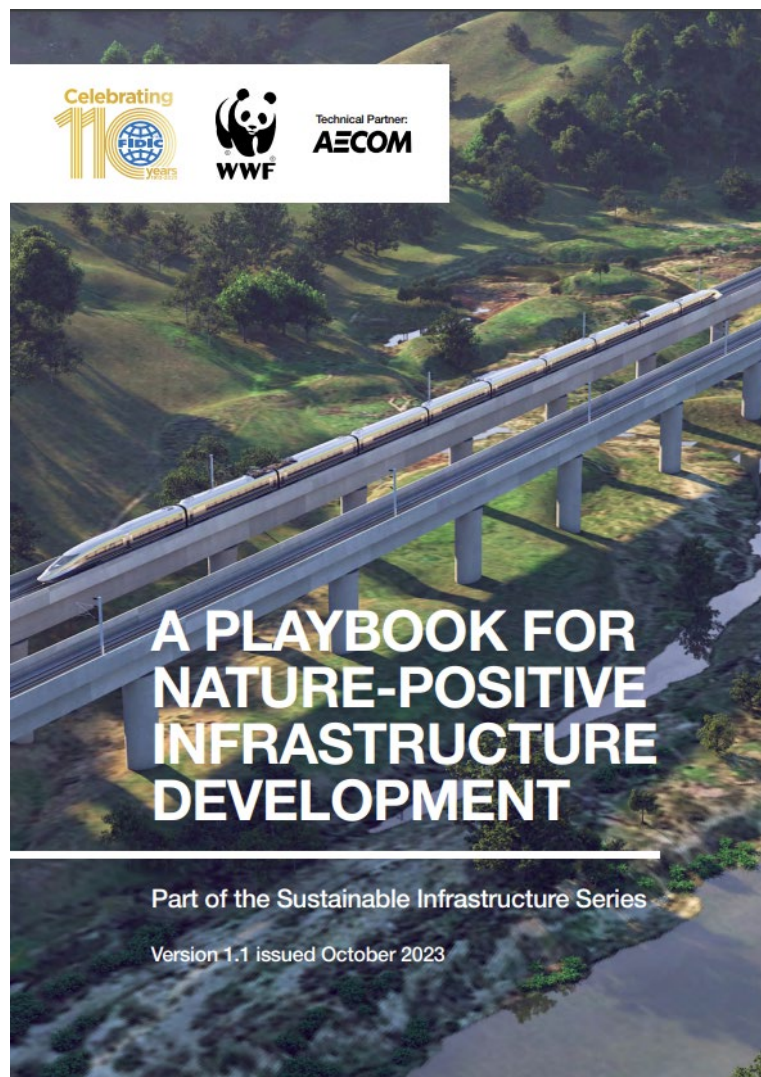
- Infrastructure development is both beneficial and a threat to nature
- WWF and FIDIC partnered to develop strategic and practical materials that help the sector move forward towards 'nature-positive' infrastructure development
- To help drive uptake of 'nature-positive' solutions they've commissioned AECOM to develop the Playbook
- The first iteration has been developed - but this should be seen as a live document
- The Playbook is currently undergoing an update, with additional case studies added and a new chapter on sustainable procurement



2

Overview of the Playbook and deep dive

Overview of the Playbook



Introduction



Sectors



Benefits



Solutions

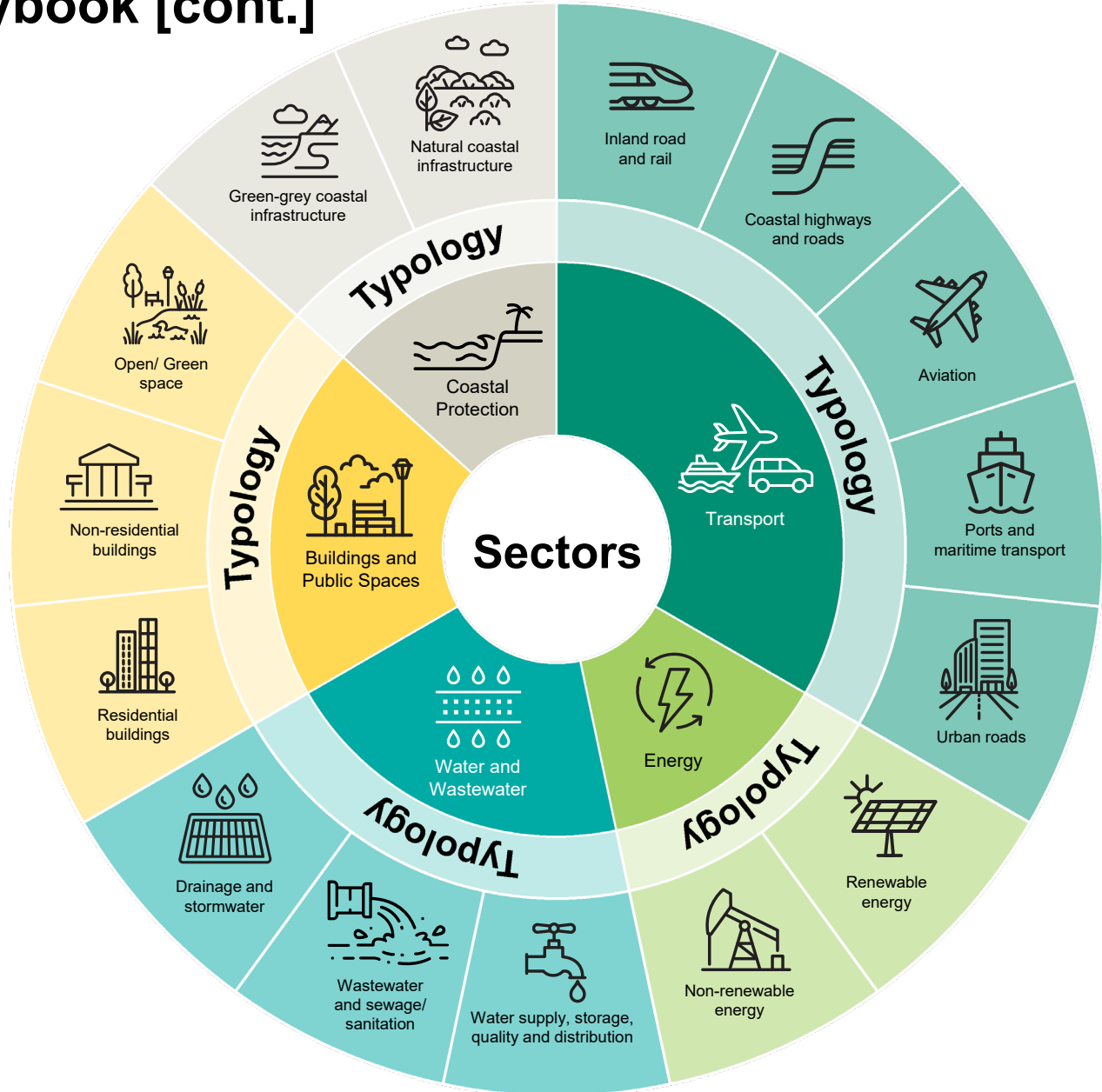


Additional resources



Case studies

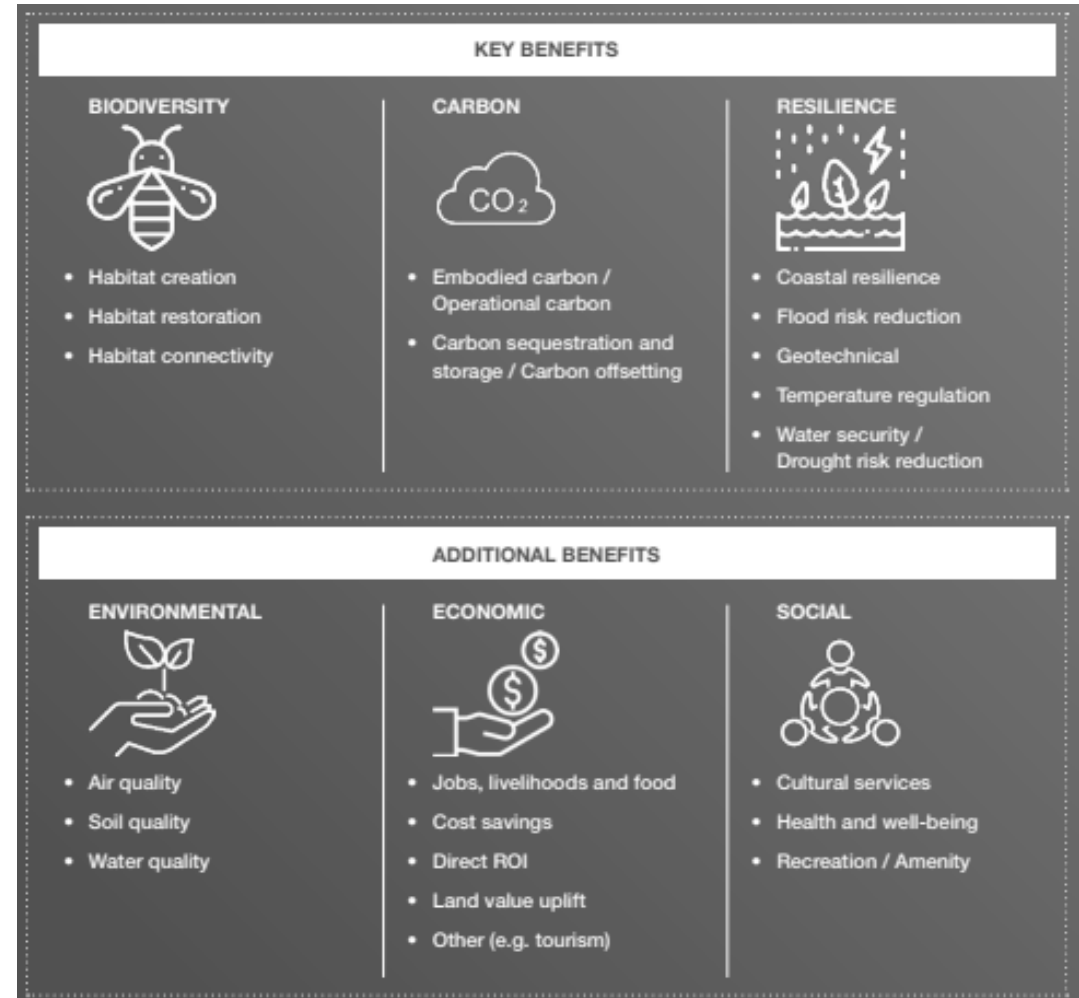
Overview of the Playbook [cont.]



Overview of the Playbook [cont.]

- Three key benefits identified:
 - **Biodiversity** (through habitat creation, restoration, or enhanced connectivity);
 - **Carbon** (through reducing embodied and operational carbon, increased carbon sequestration and carbon offsetting); and
 - **Resilience** (through reducing flood risk, geotechnical, coastal, temperature regulation, and drought risk reduction).

- Additional benefits identified:
 - **Environmental**
 - **Economic**
 - **Social**



Overview of the Playbook [cont.]

- 'Solutions' section summarises a range of examples (and their success factors) under two headings:
 - Coastal and riverine
 - Inland and urban

- Note – this is not a clear cut distinction, it was a means of categorisation for the Playbook (there are overlaps)



Coastal and riverine

- Mangrove forests
- Coral reef restoration
- Dunes and sandy beaches
- Salt marsh restoration
- Sea grass restoration
- Oyster reef restoration
- Coastal restoration, realignment and living shorelines
- Ecoengineering, vertipool, habitat tiles
- River restoration and catchment management
- Riparian buffers
- Soil infiltration systems
- Sludge treatment reed beds



Inland and urban

- Peatland restoration
- Wetlands (natural and constructed)
- Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) and bioretention areas
- Resilient urban design and restoration of waterbodies (lakes, ponds)
- Green roofs
- Green and 'living' walls
- Solar gardens
- Afforestation and reforestation, open green space
- Rewilding, grasslands, meadows
- Bioengineering for landslide and erosion protection
- Green bridges, wildlife bridges, ecological corridors, culverts
- Urban and peri-urban agriculture, urban gardens
- Bio-building materials and 'soft' measures

3

Key messages of the Playbook



Key messages of the Playbook

1

While nature-positive infrastructure development may be high on the agenda, to date, there have not been many examples of such projects implemented globally.

2

While there seems to be considerable interest in the potential of nature-based solutions to replace or complement certain functions of 'traditional' grey infrastructure, there is an implementation bias towards several well-established approaches (e.g., reforestation, restoration of wetlands, sustainable urban drainage systems, etc).

3

There is a limited understanding of the full range of benefits of nature-based solutions; many of the (co-) benefits of these solutions are not well understood, measured or quantified, which is likely to be preventing their further uptake.

4

There is a need to continue to build the evidence base for nature-positive infrastructure and share examples implemented worldwide.